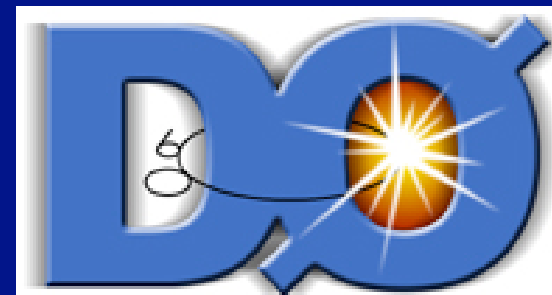


Photon + jet measurements at the Tevatron

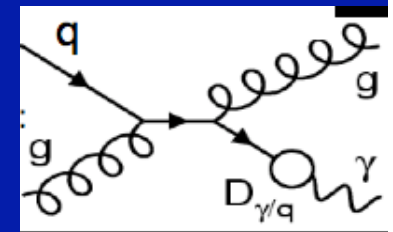
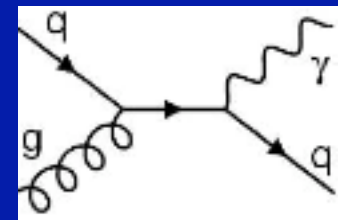
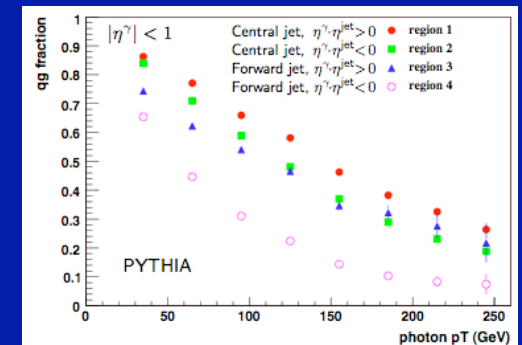
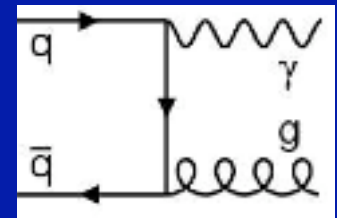


Mario Campanelli
University College London

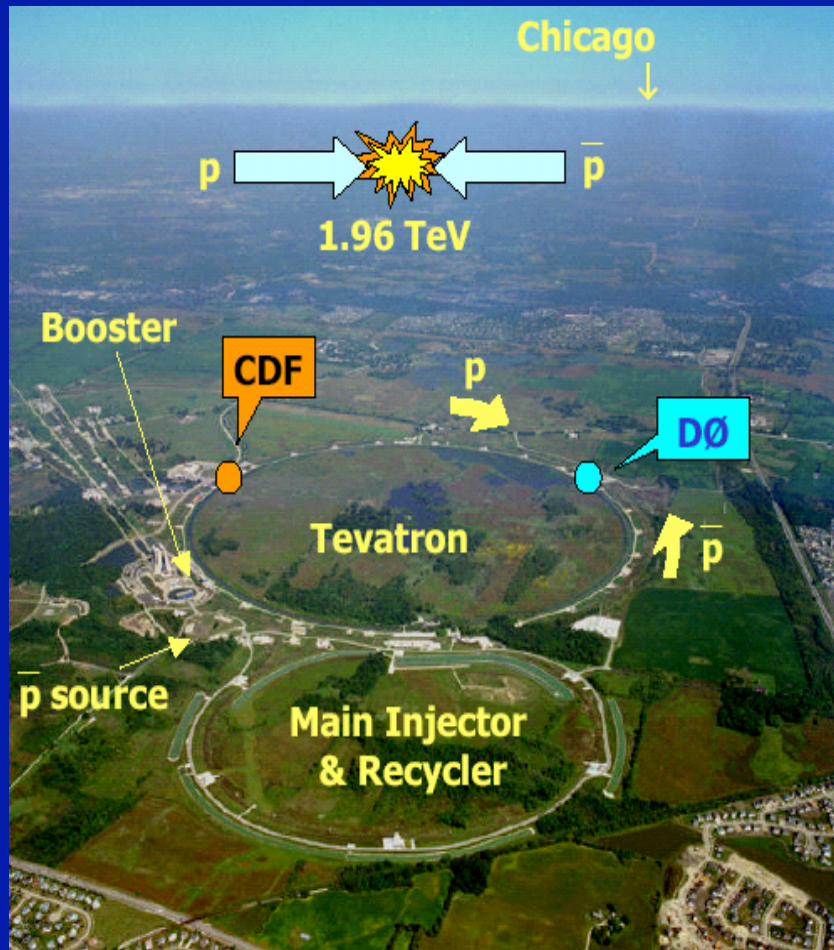


Some theory background

- At first order: direct photons
 - direct probe of hard scattering dynamics
- At $p_T < 120$ GeV dominated by qg process
 - Fragmentation becomes relevant
- Relevant to constrain PDF's:
 - Light-quark final states: sensitive to gluon density (since quark PDF's constrained by HERA data)
 - Heavy quark final states, sensitive to HF Pdf's
- In general, sensitive to soft gluon resummation, perturbative NLO QCD
- Photon final states predicted in most popular new physics models (SUSY, ExtraDimensions, TechniColor, Compositeness, 4th generation)



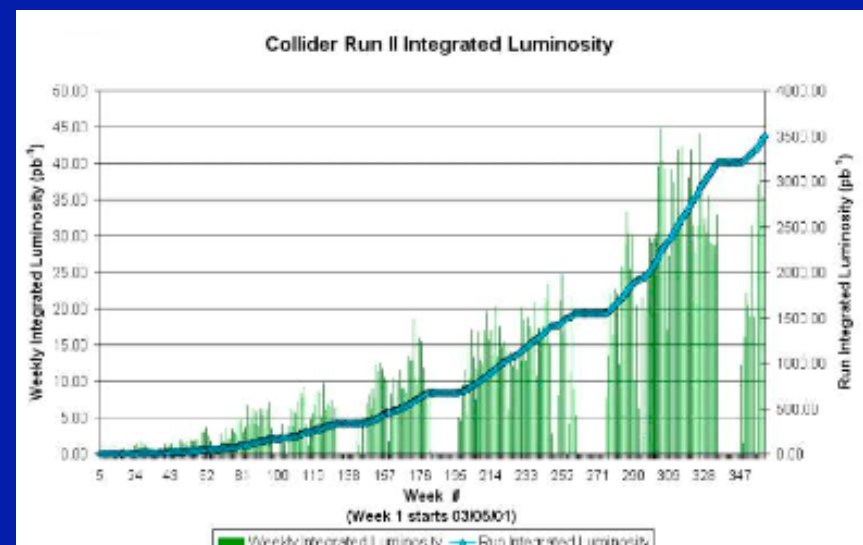
Some Tevatron numbers



- World's largest hadron collider
- First large-scale super-conducting magnet (4.2 T) accelerator
- 6.28 Km length, theoretical maximum about 1.4 TeV per beam
- $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$
- Started operation in 1987 (run 0), then collected about 100 pb^{-1} until 1996 (run I), then a long shutdown until 2000, and Run II between 2001 and 2009

3.8 fb^{-1} delivered (6-8 expected in 2009)

Peak luminosity: $3.12 \cdot 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$



Photon identification in Tevatron detectors

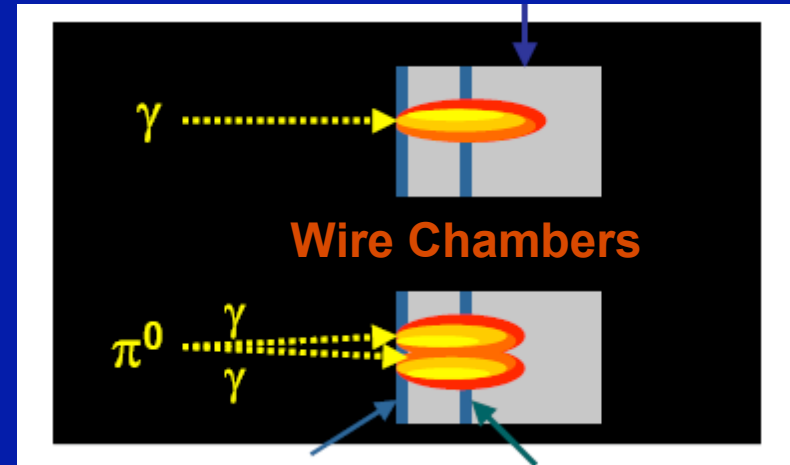
CDF Calorimeter:

- CEM lead + scint $13.4\%/\sqrt{E_T} \oplus 2\%$

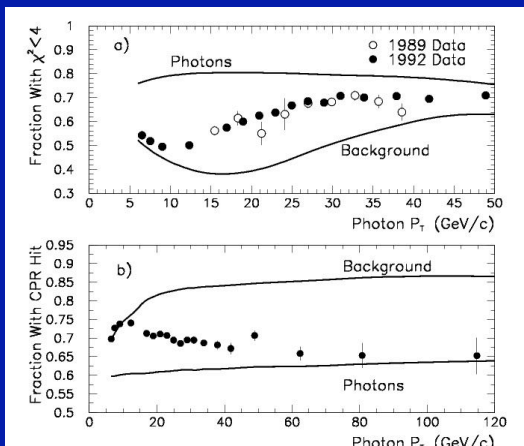
Photon identification detectors:

- Shower shape measured by two wire chambers, compared to simulation

Central Electromagnetic Calorimeter



Pre-shower (CPR) Shower Maximum (CES)

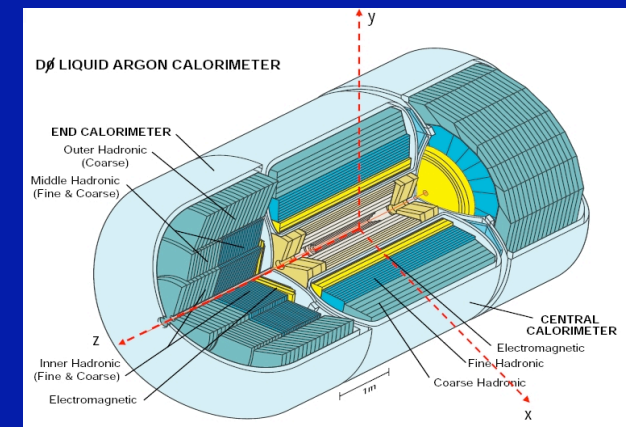


D0 Lar calorimeter:

Fine segmentation 0.1×0.1

0.05×0.05 at shower max

Resolution about $15\%/\sqrt{E}$



Triggering and selection for photons

Photon + X triggers

$E_t > 25 \text{ GeV}$ with iso (50 w/o iso)

2 x ($E_t > 12$) with iso (18 w/o iso)

$\gamma + \mu$, $\gamma + b$, $\gamma + 2 \text{ jet}$, $\gamma\gamma$

Central ($|\eta| < 1.0$) and forward ($1.2 < |\eta| < 2.8$) cuts

$\text{Had}/\text{EM} < 0.055$ (0.05)

Energy in 0.4 cone $< 2 \text{ GeV}$

Leading track $P_t < 1 \text{ GeV}$

P_t tracks in cone $0.4 < 2 \text{ GeV}$

Shower shape cuts

Efficiencies checked with $Z \rightarrow e e$, minbias



Photon triggers:

$E_t > 25 \text{ GeV}$, $\text{iso} < 0.2$, $\text{had}/\text{em} < 0.2$ (presc.)

$E_t > 30 \text{ GeV}$, $\text{iso} < 0.2$, $\text{had}/\text{em} < 0.2$

Analysis cuts ($|\eta| < 1.1$):

$\text{Had}/\text{EM} < 0.04$

Energy fraction

$(0.2 < \Delta R < 0.4) / (\Delta R < 0.2) < 0.07$

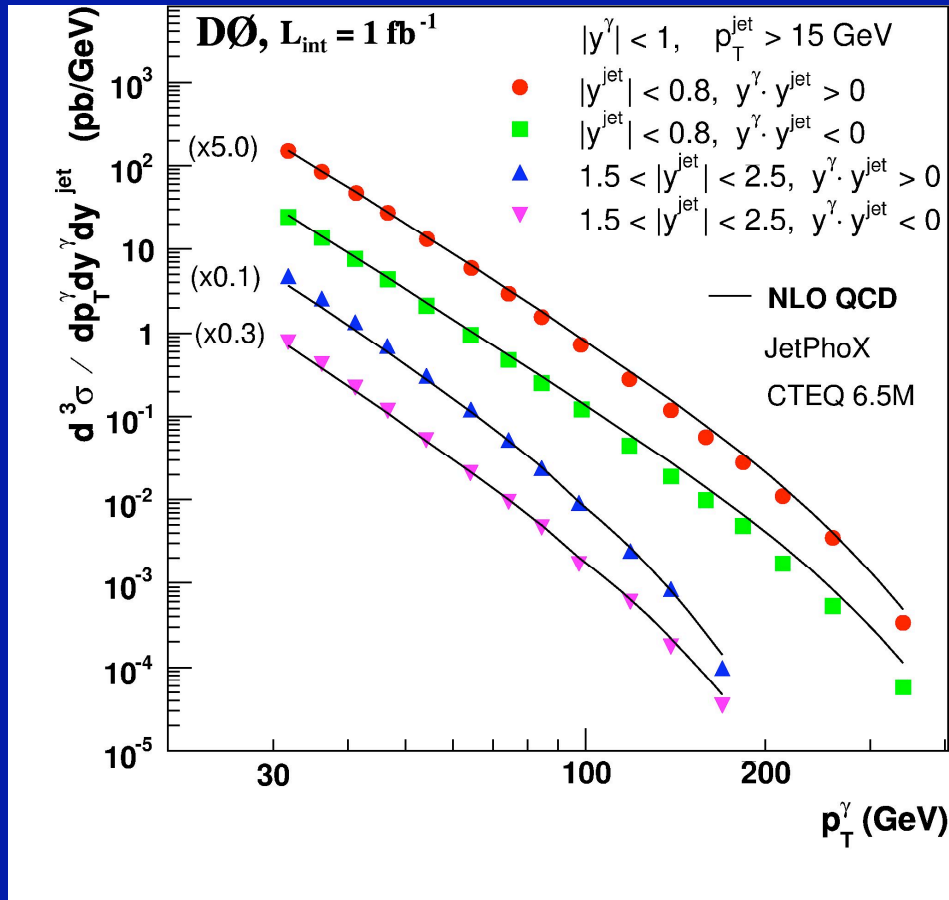
High- p_T track veto

Track p_t in $(0.05 < \Delta R < 0.4) < 2 \text{ GeV}$

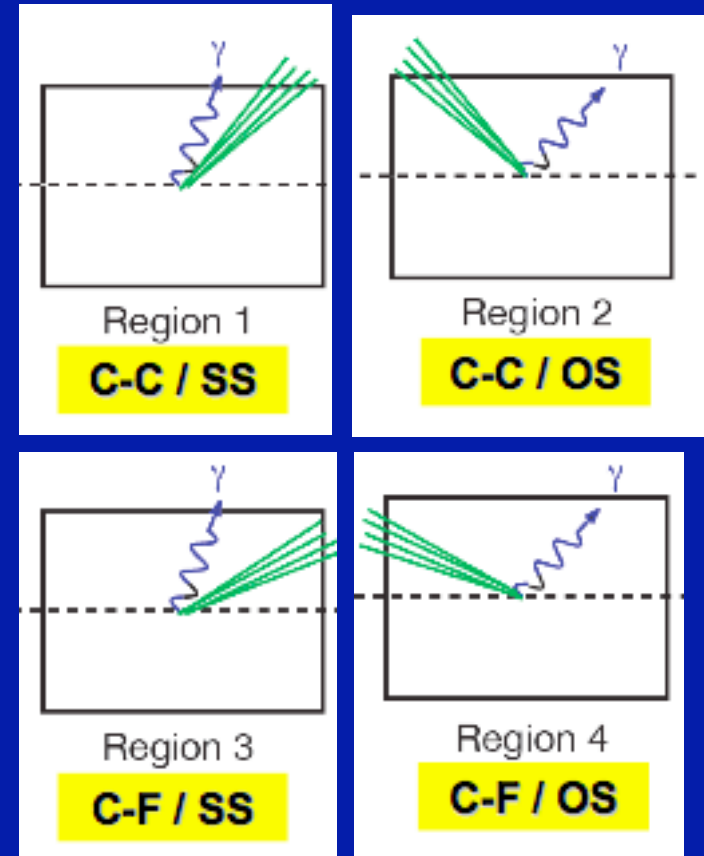
Efficiencies checked with $Z \rightarrow e e$



D0 photon + jet



“Triple” differential cross section (in two bins of jet and photon rapidity)

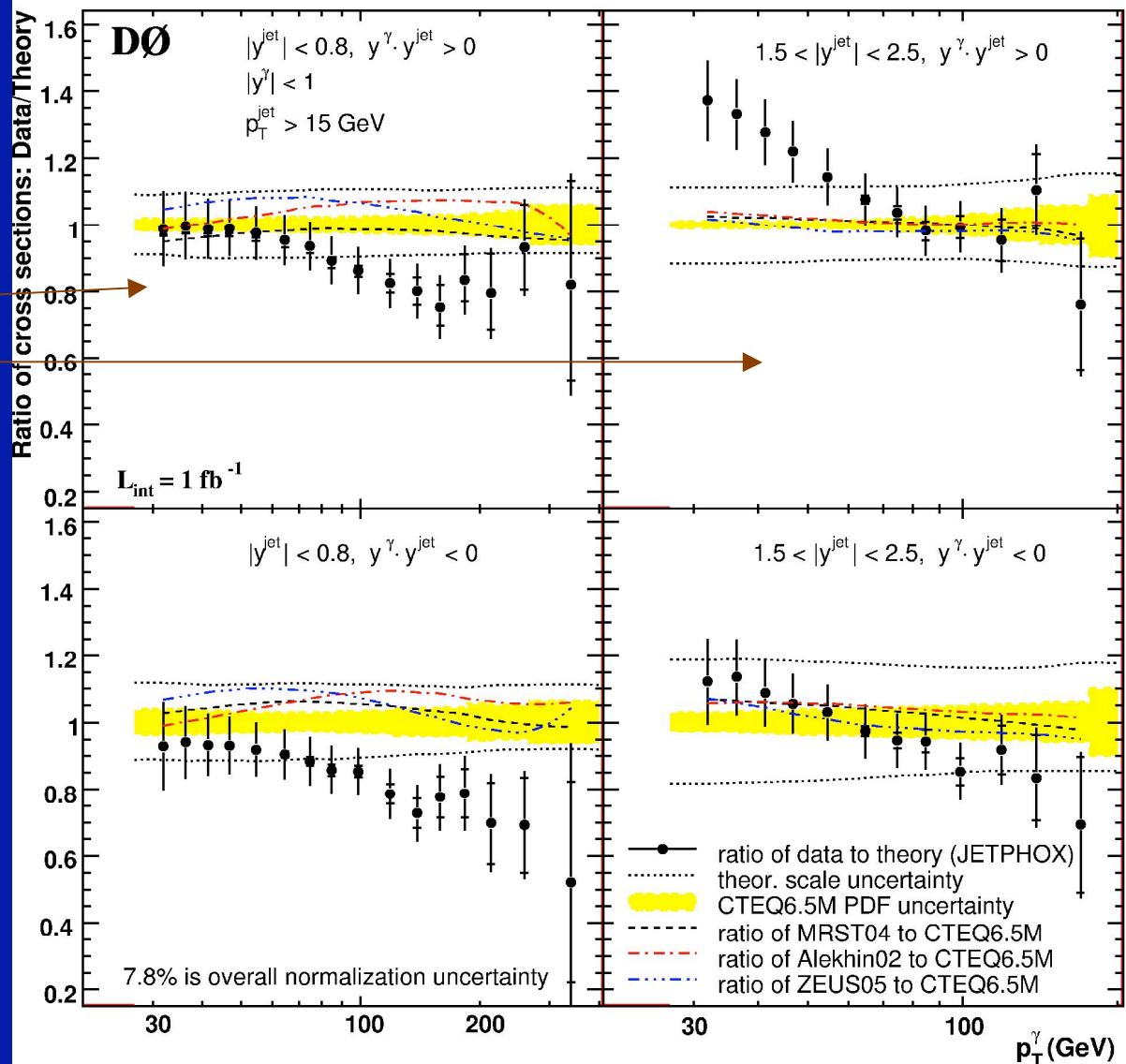


Experimental points unfolded to parton level
Theory curve is JETPHOX (NLO) CTEQ 6.1M

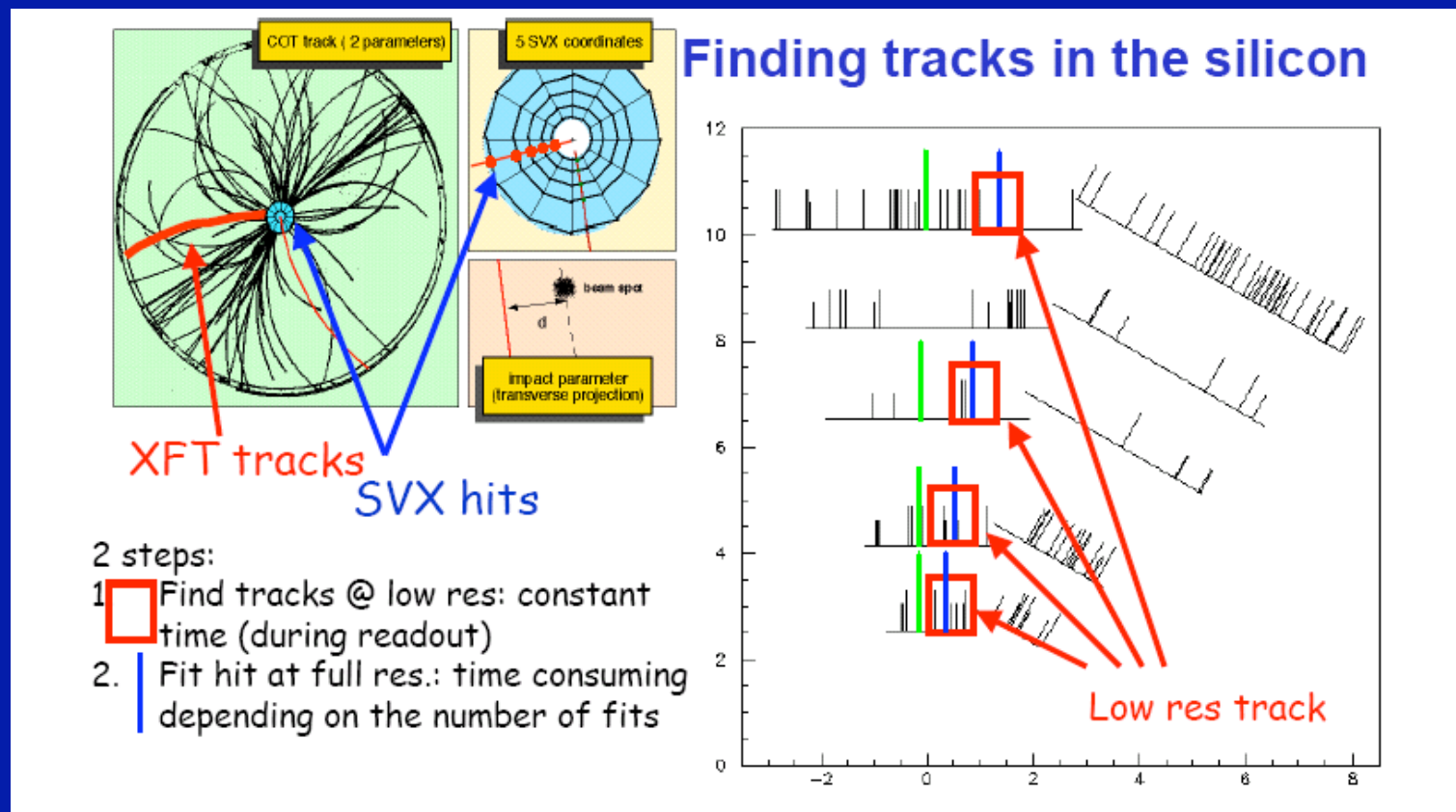
Ratio with theory

Discrepancies observed for same-side jets, both forward and central. Already seen in inclusive photons by UA2, CDF, D0

Investigations under way, likely to be problem with interplay between fragmentation and soft terms



CDF photon + b measurement with a dedicated trigger (SVT)

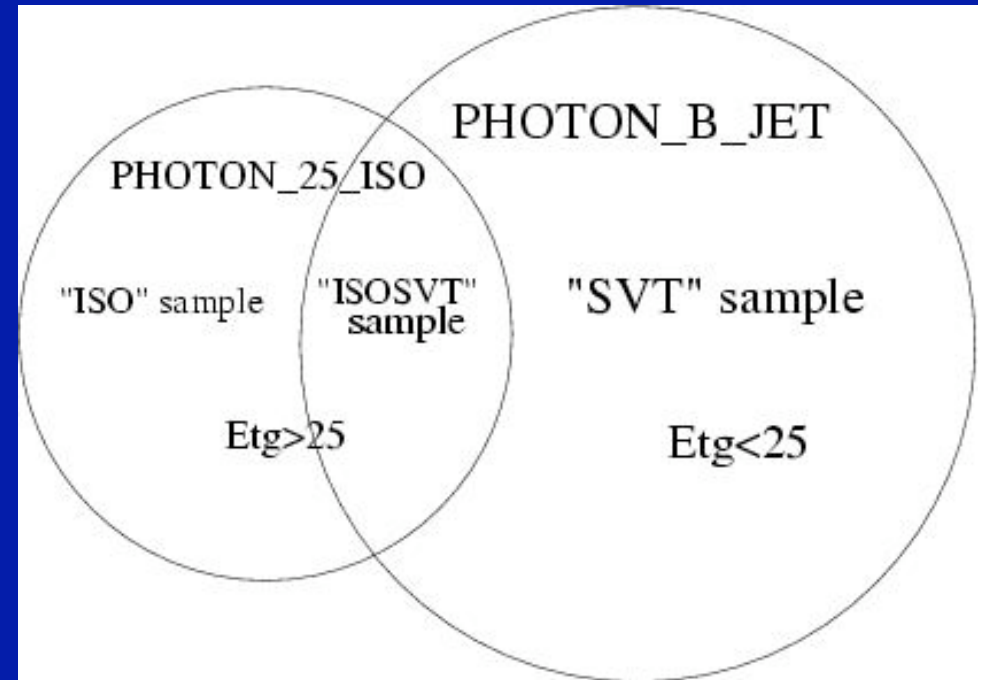


1. Find low resolution track (road) in COT
2. Discretize ϕ , Pt of road and SVX hits
3. Compare with pre-calculated configurations (in associative memory): no fit performed!
4. Track parameters found in few μs

B-enhanced vs unbiased dataset

Two analyses performed on very different datasets:

- Unbiased with $pT(\gamma) > 25$
- SVT-based with $pT(\gamma) > 12$ GeV without prescale!



$$\sigma_{ISO} = N_{ISO} f_{ISO}^b / \epsilon_{ISO}^{tag} / \mathcal{L}$$

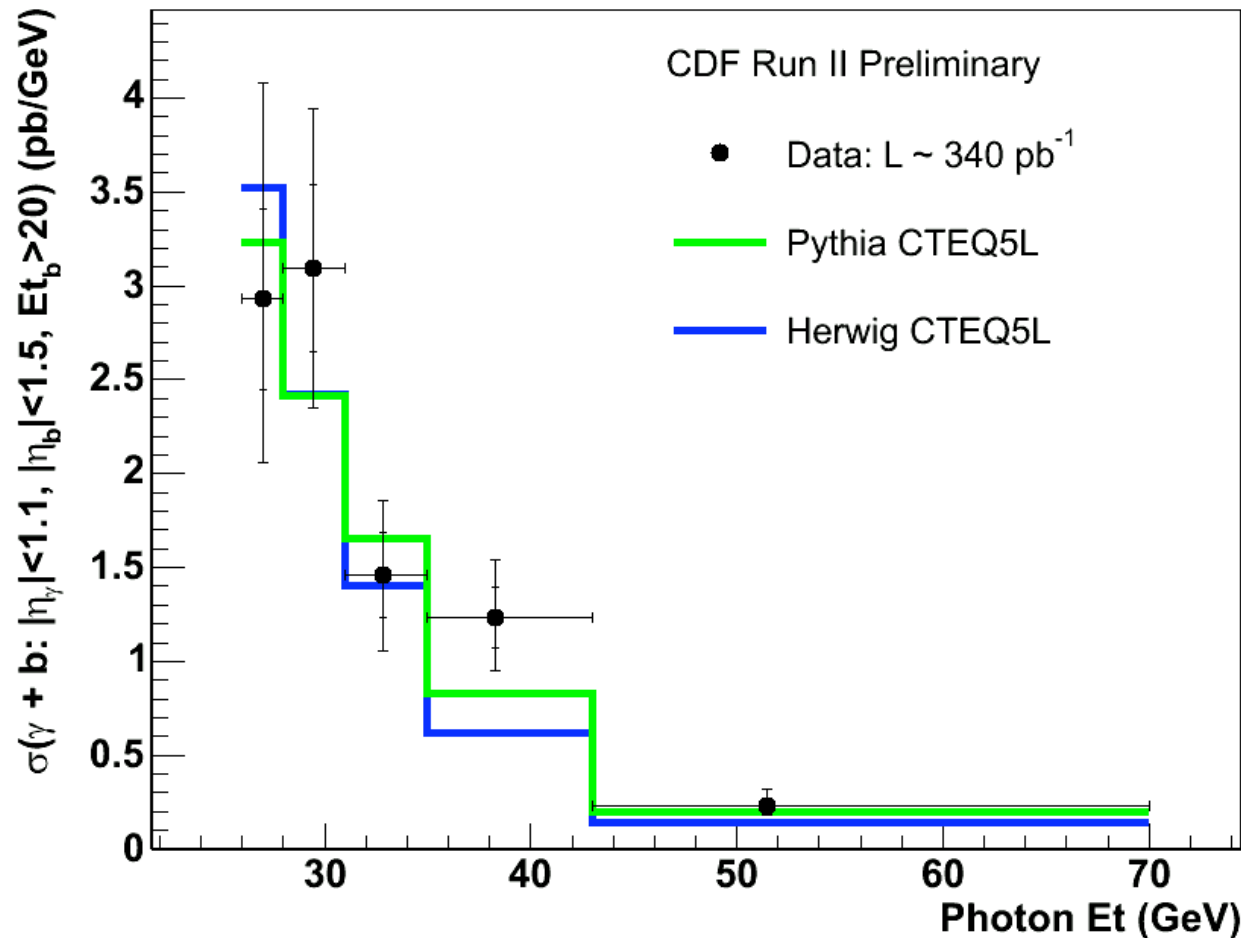
$$\sigma_{SVT} = N_{SVT} f_{SVT}^b / \epsilon_{SVT}^{tag} / \epsilon_{SVT}^{trig} / \mathcal{L}$$

Requires trigger simulation Hard to calculate

Trigger efficiency can be computed directly from data using the overlap region, where events have photon E_t above 25 GeV and an SVT track, and extrapolated to low photon pT region

Only assumption: trig efficiency independent on photon energy

Photon + b result on unbiased dataset

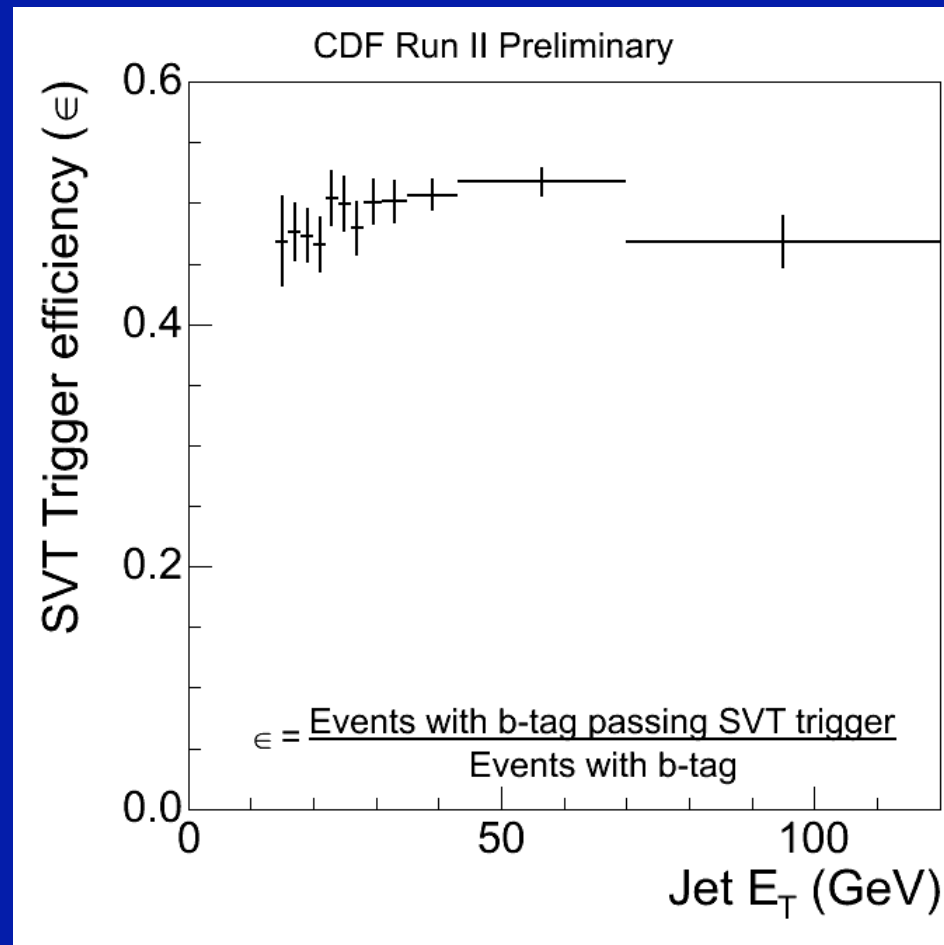


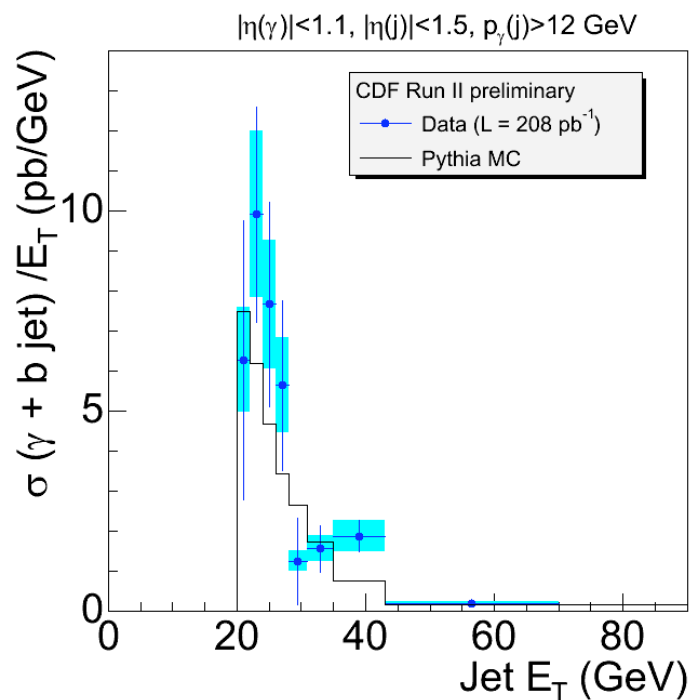
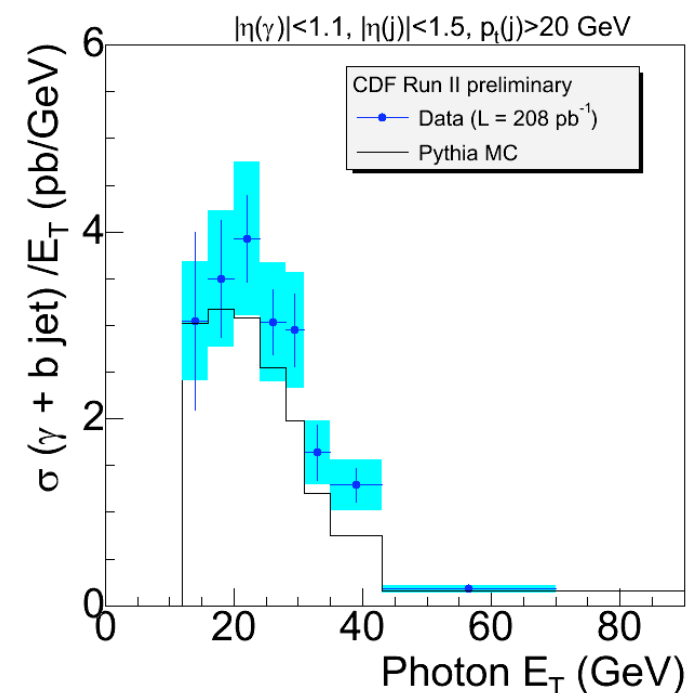
Cross sections and ratio agree with LO predictions from MC, but on the high side

Trigger efficiency: Et dependence

Trigger efficiency was found to be stable with run number, for the different trigger conditions.

Trigger efficiency is also constant as a function of jet E_T (small dependence used in the analysis)





Photon+b cross section on the SVT dataset

Very good agreement with previous measurement based on PHOTON_25_ISO (~45% candidate overlap)

Data:

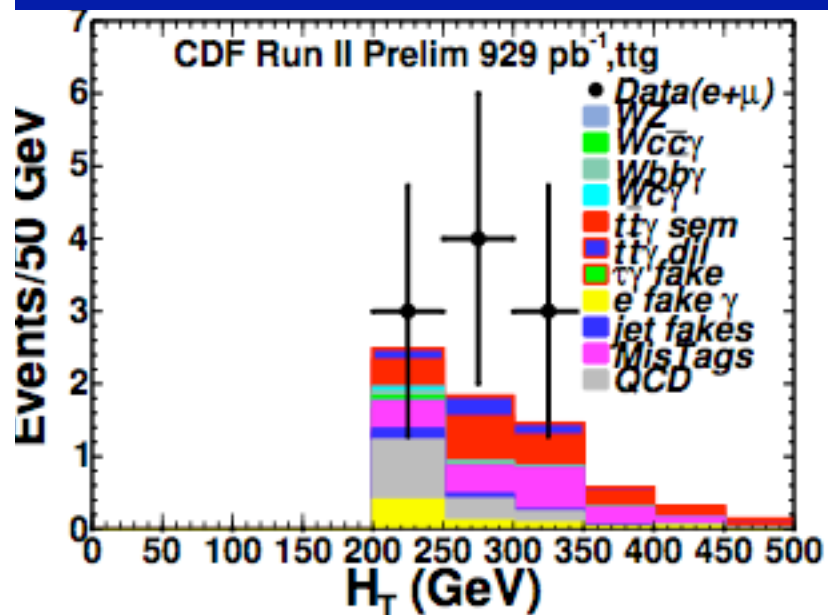
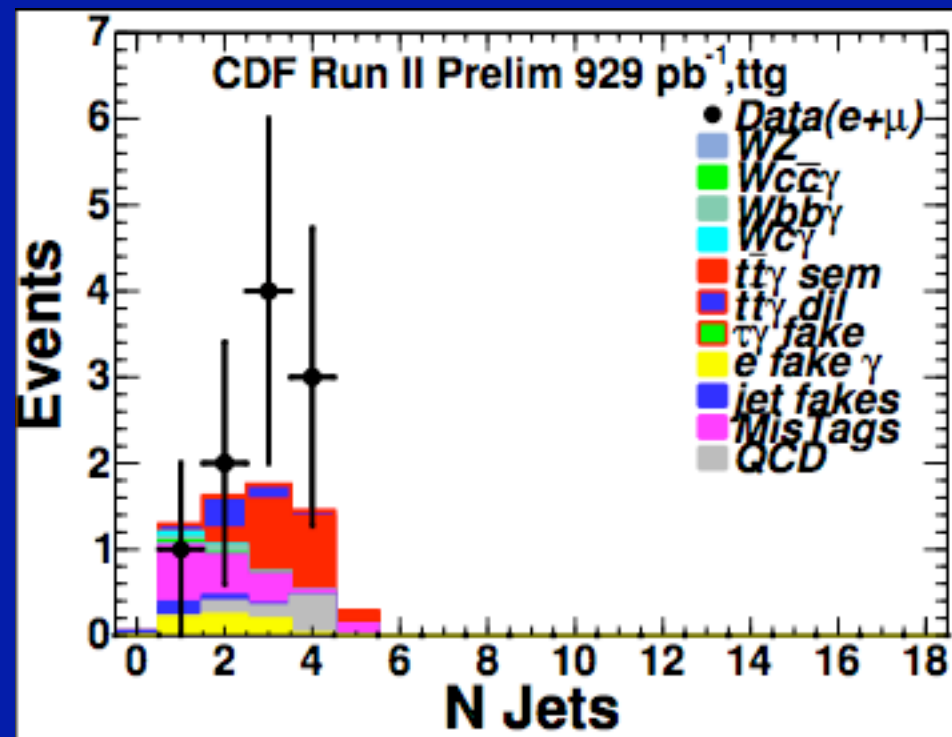
$90.5 \pm 6.0 \text{ (stat.)} +21.7 -15.4 \text{ (syst) pb}$

Pythia gen. Level: 69.3 pb

- Luminosity: 6%
- Trigger efficiency extrapolation (from statistics): 10%
- Jet energy scale: 4% (from JES group methods)
- B purity templates: +20% -10%

Photon + b-jets + 1 + MET

Signature-based search for new physics, with $t\bar{t}\gamma$ as an obvious SM background for $N_{\text{jets}} > 2$.



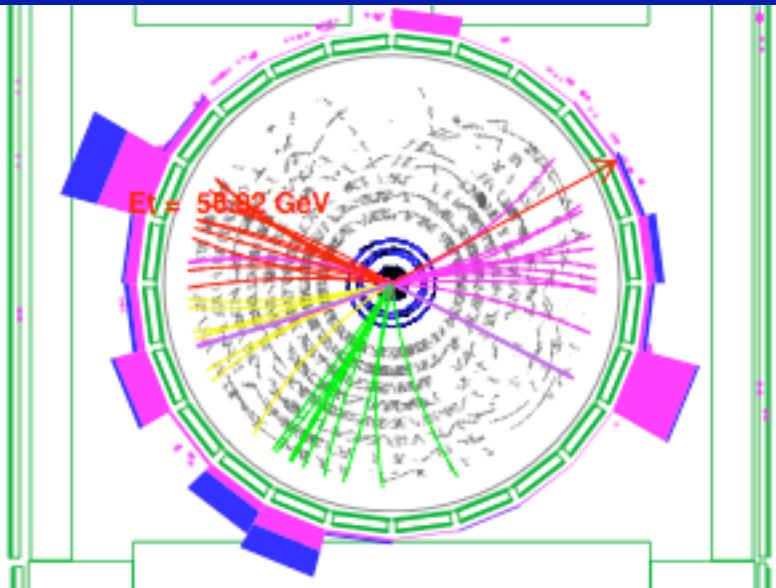
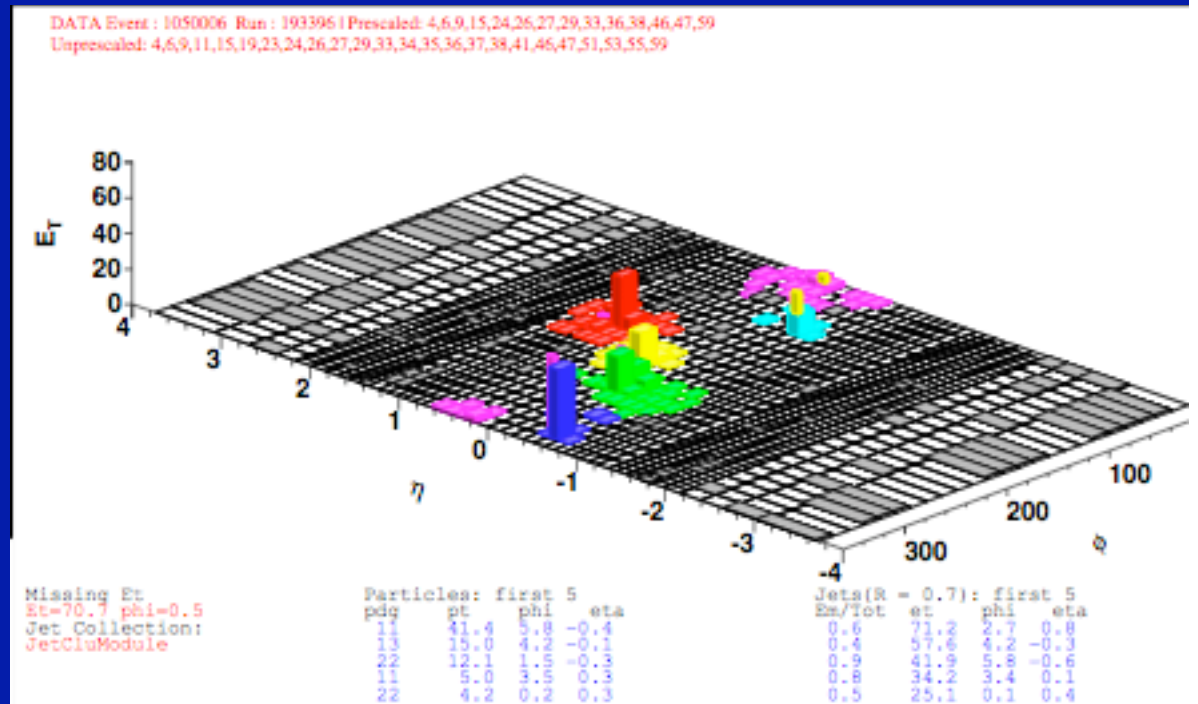
Results for 1 γ b MET H_T

e	μ	e+μ
4.9±0.8	2.3±0.6	7.2±1.0
6	4	10

tt γ search: some candidates

Difficult analysis

Control sample for ttH
(also at the LHC)



Results for 1 γ b MET H_T N_{jets}>2

e	μ	e+ μ
2.3±0.6	1.3±0.5	3.6±0.8
4	3	7

A lot of work is under way

Slight discrepancy with theory confirmed in the high-statistics γ +jet analysis in D0

While it probably does not require BSM physics, it will teach us something on interplay between fragmentation and leading-order

Not enough precision to see discrepancies in the channels with HF final states and/or MET, but road is paved for these complex analyses

A lot to learn even if data do not force you to change paradigm